

# ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

## Y. M. C. A. IN THE FIELD

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Tokio, Japan.—"Before the war" is as much a stock phrase in Japan today as it ever was in the United States after the struggle of the sixties. The war has made all things new. Now Japan is a ship that has found herself. And what are mostly guesses on the part of the rest of the world concerning Japan's purposes and future are intensely interesting present problems with persons on the scene. The situation here is complex and rather bewildering, but there are certain unquestioned facts which stand out clearly as a result of the war.

One of the wonders wrought by this wonderful war takes rank as perhaps the most conspicuous achievement of its kind in religious history. For the conflict lately waged in Manchuria has been the means of winning the whole nation to friendliness for Christianity. This amounts to nothing less than a vast Christian conquest. It justifies the sanguine reports which missionaries sometimes send home, without any such ground as they may stand upon in the present case. Representatives of many denominations, from all parts of the empire, natives as well as foreigners, have assured me that practically the last vestige of active opposition to Christianity has gone from Japan, thanks to the work done in

rights. While various self-esteeming gentlemen of the press were being deported for manifestations of their impatience, the association patiently waited and worked. Finally its day came. All other Christian enterprises were barred from the scene of warfare. But three representatives of the Association, two Japanese and one American, with their equipment, were started for Antung. During two weeks' detention at Chinampo they spent their time in serving the garrison. So when the three secretaries resumed their journey it was with the cordial endorsement of the commandant at the latter place. At Antung the authorities gave the best located building in the city for the Y. M. C. A. workers, and soon the secretaries proved the worth of their work. Promptly, and with the most unusual cooperation on the part of officials, as shown by free transportation of men and supplies, granting privileges for mail and telegrams, details of soldiers for manual labor, etc., the Association work expanded until it has eleven bases established and reached even to the firing line. The status steadily attained by the workers is evident from the fact that it soon became an ordinary occurrence for commanders of regiments to salute the American

both arms were in slings, his hands having been shot away. He had not had a chance to wash his face for two weeks before he was wounded. So I started in. But soap and water had no effect on that accumulated dirt, so I finally had to scrape the man clean. Then I cut his matted, bloody hair, and when I got through the man was weeping for gratitude. He could not utter a word of thanks—and when the politeness of the Japanese deserts him, he is in a pretty bad way."

**A New Feature of the Army.**  
All this work was done by a force of only 41 secretaries, the Americans who initiated and largely directed it being C. V. Hibbard, V. W. Helm, George Gleason and G. S. Phelps. There was an abundance of volunteer help on the part of the soldiers, and by military details officially appointed. The officers themselves freely cooperated. In the matter of outdoor sports and indoor entertainments the soldiers gave unlimited assistance. But the best friend of the secretaries was the graphophone, of which the men seemed never to tire. Now one hears these machines at work day and night all over Japan.

Since the return of the army, permanent Y. M. C. A. headquarters have been established, by the urgent request of the army officers, at Liaoyang and at Port Arthur. The governor-general of Liaoyang peninsula made a personal subscription of a thousand yen for the continuance of the work. At Port Arthur the military officials turned over to the association and agreed to keep in repair, a beautiful Russian cathedral to be used as Y. M. C. A. headquarters. The most active Y. M. C. A. in the world was probably at Daini; as many as 10,000 soldiers passed within its portals in a single day. When the main army was returning home it ministered to more than half a million men. One of the Japanese secretaries of the association has gone into rescue work at Daini, for, while the army was kept absolutely free from these camp followers during hostilities, a flood of disolute women, recruited under the most pitiable circumstances, has since poured into Manchuria.

**Touching the Nation Through the Army.**

The part that the army has played in the modern religious history of Japan is more considerable than would at first sight appear. During the war the Christians were foremost in visiting hospitals, meeting soldier trains with refreshments and food, and in preparing "comfort bags," a compact assortment of useful articles, including a copy of the gospels. Some 180,000 portions of Scripture were distributed among the soldiers. A small book of "Comfort Songs for Soldiers" was compiled and distributed freely by the missionaries, and it was quite common to hear crowds of men lustily singing these Christian hymns. Not a few of the missionaries did nursing during the war, and in the care of soldiers' families and orphans they have been conspicuous.

The value of this work as an adjunct to the strictly military preparations were seen at Daini, where practically the whole army of the Yalu passed through the Y. M. C. A. rooms. After the fall of Port Arthur the soldiers expected to go home, at least for a rest. They had endured hardships of which the world has little knowledge. Of the minor deprivations the world knows nothing; one of these was the inability to get through the censor more than one letter every month or two. Even then the paper and envelope cost five cents, and the soldiers' pay for a day was only three cents. After the fortress surrendered the soldiers thought these troubles were over. Instead, they were marched across the ice, at a temperature always below freezing, to augment the army at Mukden. En route this dispirited army touched the Y. M. C. A. It warmed itself, drank its fill of hot tea, heard the old home songs on the graphophone, and wrote letters, sometimes 25,000 a day. This revived the spirits of the men to a degree almost inconceivable. They entered with grumbling; they left with songs, assured that such a country which made possible such an institution as this had not forgotten them.

The consequence of all this self-satisfying, assiduous and effective ministry to the nation's soldiers has been to establish Christianity on new and more favorable basis throughout Japan; and should this soon come to pass, as is predicted, a national movement toward Christianity, this army work will have been largely responsible for it.

**His Vanity the Reason.**  
It is egotism which gets a man into disasters. Ninety-nine men even if married to a Venus of beauty or a Circe of seductiveness would find opportunities and temptations after a few years of accustomed marital happiness, if they chose to look for them and considered them possible diversions.

**Profitable Investments.**  
Good returns come from the United States government's search for valuable foodstuffs. Macaroni wheat, imported from Prussia at a cost of \$10,000, annually yields \$10,000,000. Sorghum was brought from China in 1884 at a cost of \$2,000. The nation's source of income from that crop is \$40,000,000 annually.

**The First Marmalade.**  
Marmalade, then, made only of quinces, was known in Henry VIII's reign. The word is derived from "marmelo," a quince.

## TRADING AT HOME

MANY REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST POLICY.

### SELF-INTEREST A BIG FEATURE

That Which Benefits the Community as a Whole Benefits Each Individual—The "Why and Wherefore."

As self-interest is the law which governs the transactions of trade, it is the first light in which the subject of "Trading at Home" must be treated. Sentiment has little influence in trade. The prosperity of any community depends on the volume of business transacted within its borders. The facility with which business can be transacted depends largely upon the amount of money in circulation and any influence which takes money out of a community is detrimental to the financial welfare of the community. It is in this respect that trading with mail order houses cripples a community. Money which should be kept in local circulation goes to swell the volume of money in the distant city instead of remaining at home to be turned over and over again as the medium of transfer among local merchants and their customers.

The effect of this diversion of money is not confined to the merchants who lose sales thereby; it extends eventually to every member of the community. It is a curtailment of business which affects the value of all property even to the laborer who for his living depends on a day's work for his sustenance. It reacts upon the people who purchase away from home in a degree which more than offsets any possible saving in price that may be effected in the purchase.

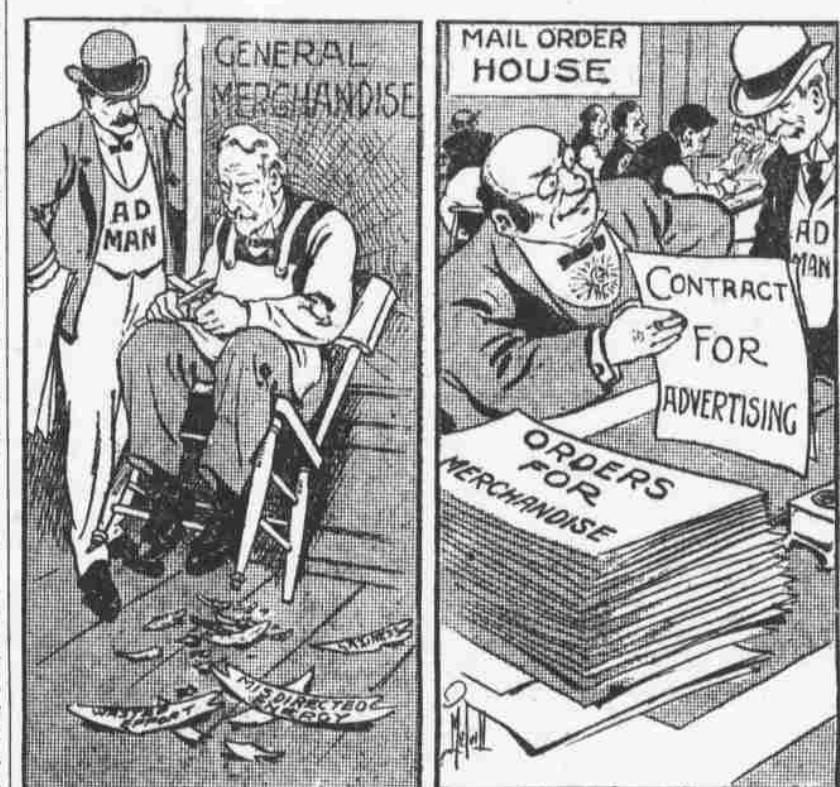
Every dollar sent out of any community for goods which can be purchased at home represents a percent-

to the community which produced his wealth and feel that we are done an injustice by his failure to put his money in home enterprises which would increase the business and prosperity of our city. The criticism is justified and it holds just as good in a lesser degree to the man who trades out of town. It is the same offense on a smaller scale.

The effect of the reverse policy is promptly seen. The writer has in mind a notable instance. Two cities of about 15,000 population each are situated on opposite sides of a river which is a boundary between two states. Each contains several millionaires who made their money in the lumber trade in the two towns. The millionaires of one of the cities are putting their money into other industries in the same town as the lumbering goes out. As a result, the town is rapidly forging to the front; every one is prosperous, the demand for houses exceeds the supply; property is valuable and every one is working. The millionaires of the town across the river are investing their money in western and southern pine lands. The town is languishing for lack of money; new industries cannot start because of lack of capital; merchants are failing; stores and houses are being vacated; people are moving away and a general air of poverty and decay pervades the place.

Few cities present such strong examples of the value of money spent at home but the same principle holds true in every community. It is due every community to reinvest the money it produces in the community which produces it.

The chance of being swindled is an argument used against trading with the mail order houses. Goods advertised at cut prices often fail to measure up to the description of the advertisement. The few cents which is saved on the price of an article so bought is usually sacrificed in the quality of the article. Buying from the mail order house is buying blind. A purchaser never thinks of buying from a home merchant without examining



The catalogue man recognizes in the advertising agent his most powerful assistant. He realizes that it is advertising which brings him his orders. Let the local merchants awaken to the fact that the local papers can do for them just what the advertising agents do for the catalogue houses and the flow of money to the city mail order houses from this community will stop.

age of injustice to the community itself. In the first place, some merchant loses the profit on a sale. Not only that, but the price of the article represents so much of the merchant's capital which is tied up in the article and is not working. Having capital tied up means that the operations of the merchant are curtailed to that extent. He has that much less to spend; that much less to pay in salaries to his clerks; to pay in patronage of the butcher, the baker and the other purveyors of the necessities of life; to invest in property, in newspaper advertising; to deposit in bank where it may be used by other members of the community, or to devote to church or charity. The money which goes to the mail order house decreases the per capita of circulation in the community; a factor which determines largely the value of all goods or property on the market; the scale of wages and the interest on loans.

It is not hard to trace the effect of the diversion of money from its legitimate channels. When money is secure trade languishes because of the lack of circulating medium; merchants and all others curtail expenses; the volume of trade decreases and nothing restores activity in trade but an increase from some quarter of the circulating medium. When the volume of money increases, trade moves and it moves as fast as the volume of money will permit. Money that is working is constantly producing profit to all; money that is not working produces stagnation in trade.

Accordingly, it is to the interest of every member of a community to confine his expenditures as nearly as possible to the community in which he lives. Every dollar he spends at home helps to make his own holdings more valuable because they are more salable. When a community has money with which to buy there is little difficulty; it revolves constantly in the financial circle of the community, earning a profit for everyone who handles it and turns it over.

Accordingly, the money spent at home is bearing compound interest for the community. Its effect is apparent even to the outsider. Spending money at home is a species of loyalty which makes materially for the progress of the community. If the community is composed of the sort of people who spend their money at home it advances rapidly. There is money for public improvements, money for new enterprises. The money which the loyal man makes at home is invested at home; the city grows, the streets are improved and the marks of prosperity and progress are evident on every side.

We are wont to inveigh against the wealthy man who makes his money in one town and invests it in another. We criticize him for want of loyalty

## STATE NEWS ITEMS

### A PRETTY ROMANCE

Will Terminate in a Marriage at Honolulu of Millionaire Potter.

East Liverpool, O.—A pretty romance, begun amid the book shelves in the Carnegie library at East Liverpool, will terminate within a few weeks in a marriage at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Beneath the sunny skies of the Pacific Miss Gertrude Baker is awaiting the coming of her lover, William E. Phillips, millionaire pottery manufacturer of East Liverpool. Mr. Phillips is now traveling to Honolulu as fast as train and ship can take him.

Miss Baker, 25, is the stepdaughter of the late Gen. Benjamin Jones, of Mt. Vernon, O., who in his day was one of the foremost men in Ohio military affairs.

About two years ago Gen. Jones died, and Miss Baker accepted a minor position in the Carnegie library at East Liverpool. Mr. Phillips, who is junior partner in the great pottery firm of Smith & Phillips, met her there, and from that time on he took a remarkable interest in her, particularly those in the Carnegie library.

For a year Mr. Phillips and Miss Baker were much in each others' company. Finally the young woman received an offer of the superintendency of the Carnegie library at Honolulu. Mr. Phillips begged her not to go, but she insisted.

Distance seemed to only lend enchantment to the two lovers, and they kept up a regular correspondence. In letter after letter Mr. Phillips begged the girl to become his wife, and finally he received the longed-for answer only a few days ago. Hastily packing his trunks he started for San Francisco.

After the wedding, which will take place in Honolulu as soon as he arrives, Mr. Phillips will take his bride to Japan and then on a trip around the world.

Miss Baker is a niece of former Gov. Nash, of Ohio, and a cousin of B. F. Jones, Jr., the young multimillionaire steel king of Pittsburgh.

### RECOILED AT CHILD'S GRAVE.

But Did Not Remarry—Ohio Physician Is Again Sued.

Norwalk, O.—In the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Lucy B. Aund against Dr. Hiram C. Aund, one of the most prominent physicians of Bellevue, O., she charges cruelty and infidelity. In a cross-petition the doctor also charges unfaithfulness and declares that her actions have injured his practice.

Some years ago, when they were living at Dumontville, Mrs. Aund obtained a divorce. There were three children. One of them died and the parents became reconciled at the grave. They have lived together ever since.

Mrs. Aund told Judge Alexander that there was no second ceremony, and that the doctor had assured her none was necessary.

### BABE IN ARMS.

Mother Shot By Unknown Assassin While Standing in Her Door.

Cleveland, O.—Standing at her back door with a four-month-old babe in her arms, Mrs. Concetta Monello, wife of an employee of the city water department, was shot in the head by an unknown assassin.

The police have arrested two Italians as witnesses, but they admit neither of the men shot the woman.

The police net is out for the arrest of a man seen looting about the Monello premises for several days past. The husband was at the city hall when the shooting occurred, and he offers no suggestion to solve the mystery. When the woman dies, as the hospital physicians say she will, it will be the third murder in as many days that the Cleveland police have yet to solve.

### Heir to Millions.

Toledo, O.—James C. Moffitt, a bill distributor, has fallen heir to \$3,000,000, his father's share of the Moffitt estate in England. His father's uncle was lost at sea, leaving an immense estate. Moffitt received notice from the court in England that his claim was realized.

### Grand Jury Indicts Saloonkeeper.

Washington, C. H., O.—The Fayette county grand jury returned an indictment against George Kirby, the Millersville saloonkeeper, who shot and killed Fred Marchant, a wealthy citizen, while near Kirby's saloon, May 1, for murder in the first degree.

### Unknown Man Killed.

Lima, O.—An unidentified body lies in the morgue here, horribly mangled, as the result of being crushed under a C. & D. train. It is that of a man of 50, with brown eyes, black mustache and hair heavily tinged with gray.

### Oil Manager Fined.

Canton, O.—Manager Craig, of the Craig Lubricant and Grease Co., charged with having violated the state law by selling oil which was not up to the requirements, and which did not contain the label, was fined \$10 and costs in each of five cases.

### Prohibits Meet.

Ada, O.—The Ohio state prohibition convention and oratorical contest was held at Ohio Northern university under the direction of National Secretary D. A. Telling, of Canton, assisted by General Secretary Werner, of Chicago.

### Entire Train Derailed.

Marletta, O.—While running thirty miles an hour an entire train, consisting of baggage, express and three day coaches, on the Pennsylvania railroad, derailed at Whipple, this county, but remained upright on the embankment. No one was hurt.

### Found in a Tank.

Wapakoneta, O.—A. D. McAtee, superintendent of the Standard Oil Co., was found unconscious in a large gasoline tank which he had been inspecting. After several hours he was resuscitated and will recover.

### CHARGED WITH POLYGAMY

Is Ohio Man Who Married a Young Beauty.

Marletta, O.—William Geren, of this city, who is in prison at Memphis, Tenn., is now charged with polygamy, having been indicted by the Memphis grand jury on such a charge. Geren has a wife and married daughter living here who are highly respected.

About a year ago his wife found him, she declares, in a room with Miss Richards, a beautiful 18-year-old girl of this city. Geren and the girl then eloped. It is charged, to Little Rock, Ark., where they were married, and the innocent girl became a mother. W. J. Richards, the girl's father, has spent nearly a year in search of his daughter, and finally located her at Little Rock, but Geren had heard of his coming and had left with the girl for Memphis, where he was finally arrested on complaint of Richards. Richards arrived home with his daughter, Mrs. Linnie Geren, the rightful wife, will leave for Memphis to appear against her husband.

### PASTOR ACCUSED

By "Wets" of Having Sworn Falsely as to His Residence.

Fremont, O.—Prosecutor Hunt has been asked to investigate charges of illegal voting against Rev. S. H. Randebaugh, pastor of the Port Clinton Brethren church, at the local option election in Washington township.

It is said that Randebaugh's contract with the congregation compels him to live in the parsonage there. His wife, however, retains the old home in Washington township and spends part of the time at both places. His vote was challenged and the pastor swore, it is said, that he had voted in the precinct, and nowhere else, for 20 years. The "wets" say he voted at Port Clinton last fall. A delicate point of law has been raised. Randebaugh is president of the Sultana Survivors of Ohio and has preached in this vicinity many years.

### POSED AS COURT OFFICERS.

Iowans Claim To Have Been Fleeced By Bunco Men.

Marletta, O.—One of the boldest bunco games ever enacted in this city was brought to the attention of the police when Horace and Edward Napier, of Burlington, Ia., made complaint that they had been robbed in common pleas court by persons representing themselves to be Common Pleas Judge Jones, Sheriff Owen and Attorney Frank Wilson, a prominent attorney of this city.

The men were here to foreclose a mortgage on a farm of their grandfather and were approached by a stranger who said he was an attorney.

They went to the courtroom, stated the case before the supposed judge, who gave judgment and ordered the sheriff to issue an execution.

They charged \$70 for their services, which was paid by the victims.

### TRUST FORMED BY PREACHERS.

Who Refuse To Conduct Funeral Services Without Fees.

Urbana, O.—Ministers of St. Paul's held a meeting at which they adopted drastic resolutions against holding funeral services on Sunday. The preachers also decided not to officiate at the funeral services of any person other than one in poverty without being assured in advance that they would be paid a fee. It is asserted by the ministers that other persons are combining, and this fact, with the increased cost of living, prompted them to their radical action.

### Have Volunteered Their Services.

Lorain, O.—If the request of a body of society women is granted by Mayor King, Lorain will have fair police patrolling the streets, garbed in picture hats and peepabooks. The women have been stirred to indignation because of the many unpunished acts of burglary in the past month, and feel the present police force is not large enough to cope with the situation, and have, therefore, volunteered their services.

### Accounts in Bad Tangle.

Columbus, O.—Dennison Lodge, No. 741, I. O. O. F., of Columbus, has been astounded by the discovery that its accounts are in almost a hopeless tangle and by what at present appears to be a heavy series of embezzlements by its former secretary, Charles E. Burr. An examination of his books is now being made.

### Factory Closed By Strike.

Portsmouth, O.—Because of a strike of stitchees the Selby shoe factory shut down, throwing 2,000 persons out of employment. The stitchees demand an increase in wages.

### Soaked \$100 for Attempt to Kiss.

Cleveland, O.—Mame Weber, 16, sued Samuel Joachim, by whom she was employed, for \$100,000 because, she says, he tried to kiss her. Judge Fiedler delivered a lecture on the evil of kissing, and then fined Joachim \$100 and costs.

### Stung by Angry Bees.

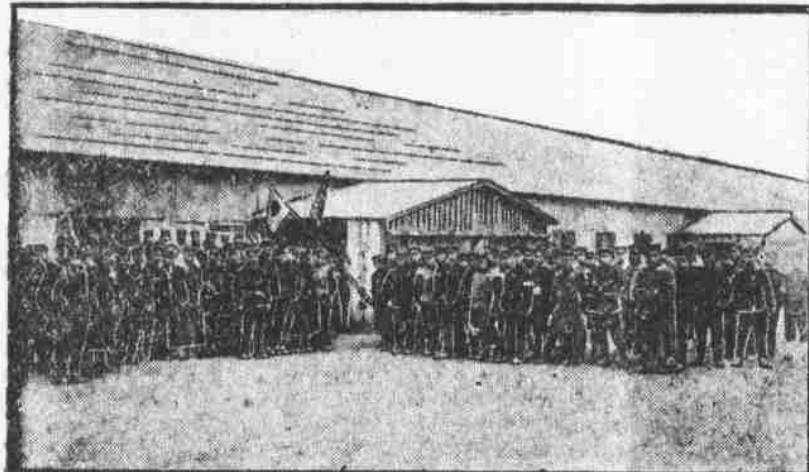
Ravenna, O.—C. Z. Z. was a contractor, was badly stung by a swarm of bees at his home here. Physicians worked with him a long time to prevent fatal effects of the stings, which weakened his heart.

### Veteran Driver Dead.

Stuebenville, O.—Geo. H. Smith, a veteran race track trainer and driver for the past 30 years, is dead. In his day he drove Sleepy George, Colonel Forest Kinsman and 50 others. He was the only driver known who carried a Bible with him on the circuit.

### Admitted To Ohio.

Columbus, O.—These companies have been granted licenses by the state insurance department: The Salamander Insurance Co., St. Petersburg, Russia (fire), and The Granite Star Fire Insurance Co., Portsmouth, N. H.



Y. M. C. A. Headquarters During the War.

Manchuria by the Y. M. C. A., with contributions given at first in the main by interested Americans, but later, with equal generosity, by the Japanese themselves. Long ago religious liberty was officially granted; but it takes more than an imperial edict to alter the attitude of a people and their atmosphere, so to speak. Despite the exaggerated reports in the past of Japan's having been won to Christianity, it has remained true, until this war, that missionaries have encountered many definite obstacles, as well as a hostile spirit not infrequently displayed.

### Emperor Strikes Blow at His Own Deity.

The most remarkable outcome of the work which is herein described, was the gift of the emperor of 10,000 yen (\$5,000) towards the army work of the Young Men's Christian Association. What this means the western world can scarcely comprehend. It has given "face" to the whole movement. All possible criticism has been stifled by it. The Young Men's Christian Association has been identified with the national life. Followed, as it was, by the emperor's gift of 5,000 yen to the Okayama orphanage, a Christian institution, with a pledge of 1,000 yen each year for five years, the impression made upon the Japanese mind has been profound. A man who keeps posted upon affairs at the capital, Rev. Dr. John H. De Forest, assures me that, so far as he can learn, the emperor has since made no gift to any Buddhist object.

The curious feature of this extraordinary episode is that it is like an idol's putting a lighted dynamite bomb under its own pedestal. At least that is the way it strikes a westerner. For the emperor of Japan is considered a deity by the vast majority of his subjects. His picture is worshiped in the schoolrooms. He is the most popular figure in the nation's pantheon. Yet here he indorses and supports an avowedly Christian movement, which, if successful, must overthrow all other worship than that of the Christian's God. Truly, among the innumerable anomalous conditions in modern Japan this is not the least anomalous.

### Americans to the Front.

As is generally known, the Y. M. C. A. work in Japan was planted and is fostered by the international committee, having its headquarters in New York. With a skill which some older missionaries find it difficult to emulate, the American association even have kept themselves in the background and have put the work entirely in the control of the Japanese; yet the American secretaries are still here, and recognized by their native associates as real leaders in the work. The associations that exist in Tokio, Osaka, Nagasaki, Kioto and Kobe have American as well as native secretaries. It was American alertness that prompted the offer to the government at the outset of the war, by the national Y. M. C. A. of a work for the army similar to that among Americans and British soldiers. All sorts of organizations and agencies and persons wanted to go to the front. Religious bodies were especially eager. But, like the war correspondents, they were kept waiting. The Y. M. C. A. among them. Indeed, it had been said that the opposition to Christianity in the army had been pushed to the very limit of treaty